The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending July 21, 1883, was:

Total for the week

The Telegraphers' Strike.

Three days' experience of the telegraphers strike makes plain that the Brotherhood of Telegraphers did not overestimate its strength at starting. Its men hold together: rare defections from its ranks are reported on doubtful authority; it is adding recruits to its numbers; business men are compelled to make the mails do the work long done by the wires; and, except on a few lines which the strenuous efforts of the Western Union Company succeed in serving well, even the enormously diminished volume of its busi-

ness cannot be handled. The Gold and Stock Telegraph operators and reporters of quotations deserted the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday. The effect in the New York Produce Exchange was grievous. This strike opens a new chapter of the resources of the Brotherhood for the reading of the companies. If the next page of it chances to be dated at New York it is likely to be interesting reading.

Superintendent CLOWRY of the Western Union office in Chicago, whose budgets of news about the strike have always been conceived in the most cheerful spirit, was cheery as ever yesterday. THE SUN'S Chicago re porter finds, however, that the telegraph blockade there is a serious matter. Also, he sends word that Mr. GOULD has summoned Mr. CLOWRY to New York-perhaps to supervise the company's metropolitan news

In New York the Western Union Company has doubled the pay of the operators who remained in its service, and offers double pay, during the strike, to deserters from the Brotherhood. There were no deserters vesterday. Two companies complain that malicious

damage has been done to their wires in New York and Brooklyn. There can be nothing but condemnation for unlawful acts of this kind, when there is evidence to support the complaints.

The officers of the Western Union Company declare that there will be no compromise with the Brotherhood. The Baltimore and Ohio Company still declines to recognize the Brotherhood, but offers to make liberal terms with its own employees if they will apply in that quality only. Members of the Brotherhood do not seem to be applying. The company reports that it has manued its chief offices efficiently.

The Public Sense of Justice.

It is very remarkable how strenuously everybody insists that Mr. TILDEN ought to be the Democratic candidate for President in 1884. It seems to be almost in vain for him to refuse on the ground of personal disinclination and diminished strength. The Republicans say that he cannot be sincere in such a resolution; and myriads of Democrats are unwilling to resign the hope of voting for him once more and electing him.

There is a great reason for this feeling on both sides. It grows out of an irrepressible public sense of historical justice. It has its root in a true sense of Mr. TILDEN's intellectual resources and his lifelong devotion to Democratic ideas. No greater compliment was ever paid to any public man than is paid to him in this varied yet spontaneous expression of popular sentiment.

It is, indeed, a grave public misfortune that Mr. Tilden feels himself obliged to of self-rule has been formed. Another withdraw from the arena of active political life; but it is a misfortune which cannot be helped. The consolation about it is that his fame will remain, and will grow brighter and brighter as the violence of antagonism is extinguished and the splendor of his services | the petty despots, but, according to Lord is appreciated at its worth.

How to Stop the Junketing.

It is very evident that the appropriations for the army and the navy are largely in excess of the needs of either service. Otherwise it would be impracticable for the Secre taries of those two departments and for their subordinates to squander the public money for their private amusement and recreation. Ships of war are constantly converted into

pleasure yachts for the convenience of Mr. CHANDLER and the heads of his bureaus, who crowd them with guests. These ships are coaled and run at the public expense. Gen. SHERIDAN has organized an excursion for a select party into the Yellowstone Park, with nearly two hundred horses and a complete military outfit. The money for this jaunt comes out of the Treasury.

If the appropriations were cut down to the necessities of the service, these junkets by trates would be invested with the new powsea and by land could not be indulged in. The margin allowed for extravagance is a right of appeal, the right to a mixed jury, temptation to indulgence, to disregard of law and of propriety, and to loose administration of public trusts.

If a common sailor or a soldier should venture to take for his personal use, comfort, or enjoyment any part of the public property. however small it might be, he would be called to account immediately and severely punished for the offence. Subordinates who follow the example set by their superiors and abuse their trusts will, when arraigned for misconduct, demand to know if there is to be discrimination in favor of the higher official. and why one should be called to account and the others be absolved from blame. We have drifted far away from the old and honored moorings when these things were not possible in high public life.

The Democratic House of Representatives alone may not be able to correct these glaring and shameful abuses. But it can cut down the appropriations for the army and the navy to the lowest point, and give the reasons to the country for the reduction. The Republican party must go!

The Great Cattle Craze.

Facts printed elsewhere will interest both European and American capitalists. In the wild West the mining craze seems to have been supplemented by a cattle craze. Men who know little or nothing about breeding and herding, invest money in cattle ranches as eagerly as their exemplars made mining investments in the palmy days of Little Emma and the Comstock lode. Cattle schemes are floated as freely as were the mining schemes. Within three years millions of European money have been invested in socalled cattle ranches. In some cases companies have been formed under the manipulaion of speculators who knew as little about the ranges and the cattle as the real investors.

The cautious ones who visit the ranges

before making investments, have sometimes been taken in by processes akin to the "saiting" of mines. Riding over the plains when the grass is fresh, and beholding the lowing herds, the vaqueros tell them marvellous stories, borne out by books, wherein a tally of the increase of stock is shown. But there is no record of the losses attending both winter blizzards and summer waves of heat. The ranchmen are too eager to unload to detail their losses. And how great these losses are is shown in the assertion of our correspondent that "stockmen have not been able to breed enough cattle to re-

plenish their herds." There is a darker side to the story-the eizure of large slices of the public land which ought to have been set aside for the good of the many and not the profit of the few. The speculators mean that land in the new States and in the Territories, as in California, shall be divided into principalities like land in Russia, instead of into farms like those which have yielded such prosperity east of the Mississippi.

The Equality Question in British India.

Although the report of Lord RIPON'S resignation, which was lately telegraphed from Calcutta, has been denied, such action on the part of the present Viceroy of India is not at all improbable. His efforts to insure to the natives something like equality before the law, and to foster the habit of local self-government, have met, indeed, with the approval of the Colonial Secretary, but they have provoked a storm of remonstrance on the part of Anglo-Indians, and they are likely to be discountenanced by the House of Commons. At all events, the ILBERT bill, which proposes to give native magistrates jurisdiction

over Englishmen, is certain to be rejected. So far as the furtherance of local self-government is concerned, Lord Ripon cannot be said to have invented the policy, for it was advocated in an emphatic way nearly twenty years ago by Lord LAWRENCE, who had a more thorough knowledge of the country he governed than any Anglo-Indian ruler since WARREN HASTINGS. LOT LAWRENCE Dronounced "the people of India perfectly capable of administering their own local affairs;" and the system of decentralization which he recommended was carried out, to a considerable extent, by Lord Mayo and Lord NORTHBROOK, municipal councils being instituted in many of the large cities, and the Vice-Presidencies being made virtually independent of Calcutta authority as regards fiscal administration. All that Lord RIPON has proposed to do in this direction is to apply more extensively a plan which thus far has worked well, by encouraging the formation of local governments in the towns and village communities.

This expansion of the scheme of self-rule has commended itself to all the Vice-Presidential Governments, and in the central provinces arrangements have been made for the immediate introduction of elective Boards in many places intrusted with the collection and disbursement of money for local purposes. But while some of the higher functionaries concur with Lord RIPON n favoring the adoption of a conscientious view of England's relation to her great dependency, the mass of officeholders and of the Anglo-Indian residents still argue from the assumption that India was conquered and is retained for no other purpose than the emolument of impecunious British youth. These men scoff at the notion that the United Kingdom has assumed an awful responsibility toward the teeming population of British India, and that she cannot evade the duty of gradually fitting her Hindu subjects for the functions which devolve on citizens in every enlightened land. One of their objections to the local government plan is that persons capable of performing the duties are not to be found; to which the answer is that where the experiment has been tried, as in the central provinces, no serious difficulty has been experienced. Besides, it is not expected that efficient local administrators will be forthcoming in India as promptly as in countries where the habit objection is that if the local duties hitherto discharged by Anglo-Indian collectors, magistrates, and other officials are taken out of their hands, their influence and authority will be materially impaired. Undoubtedly the new system is exceedingly distasteful to LAWRENCE and other subsequent Viceroys. it has long been urgently requisite to curtail the arbitrary powers exercised in remote

districts by local magnates.

It is possible that the extension of local

self-government might go on, notwithstanding the retirement of Lord Ripon, but his resignation would indisputably mean the abandonment of the offensive change in legislation whereby native Judges would be given jurisdiction over Englishmen. The ILBERT bill, which is before Parliament, does not, indeed, propose that all native magistrates should have the power to try and sentence Angio-Indians, but only certain selected ones. It is said that, as a matter of fact, if the bill were carried it would at present admit only two persons to this jurisdiction, and that three or four years would clapse before their number would be increased to five. Moreover, even in the Mofussil or country dis tricts, in some of which the native magis ers. Anglo-Indians would still retain the and the privileges of the Habeas Corpus act In these circumstances it seems astonishing that a concession which is only the logica outcome of the large-minded policy which on the whole, has been followed for the last twenty years, should have excited such iniversal resentment and misgiving in Angle-Indian society. Indignant pro tests against the measure have been expressed by the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; extreme bitterness and rancor have been exhibited at public meetings held by European residents throughout the country, and it has been proposed as a significant proof of pubic sentiment that the whole body of voluncers should resign. There is no doubt that the feeling of apprehension, amounting al most to panic, is shared by an enormous majority of the officeholders, military and civil, as well as by the whole non-official English population of India. Some military authorities, for example, have asserted that if the jurisdiction conferred by the ILBERT bill were exercised over one of their men it would be impossible to control their regiments. The fever of excitement into which the Anglo-Indian residents have been thrown by a project whose immediate results would be inconsiderable, has naturally given the native population an exaggerated idea of the importance of the privileges which the Government wishes to bestow on them, and many of the most ignorant class attribute the concession not to a love of equity, but fear. It has late-

boast that the English Raj is over. Whatever may be said for the abstract

ly been noticed, even at Simia, which, in hot

weather, is the headquarters of the office-

holding aristocracy, that the natives evince

an unwented degree of insolence and insub-

ordination, and some of them, referring to

Lord RIPON's policy, have been heard to

justice of Lord Ripon's attempt to make Englishmen and natives, more nearly equal before the courts in India, he can hardly hope to overcome the passionate resistance of the whole Anglo-Indian population. And it may be true, as his critics assert, that the day which witnesses the faithful application of the high-minded theories of government advocated by Lord LAWRENCE and Lord MAYO, and by the present Vicercy, will also schold the overthrow of English rule in India.

Trouble in the Milwaukee School of Women Poets.

We respectfully acknowledge the receipt of the following letter from one of the female poets of Milwaukee:

"To tue Roiton or THE SUX-Sir: Last winter I was horonguly delighted with your criticism of a certain tyle of poetry which has run riot here in Wisconsin so long that it had come to be accepted almost as a matter of course. Again I am gratified by your just review of the 'Poems of Passion.' Such plain words are admira-ble and find ready sympathy among the quieter type of our Wisconsin writers.
"I enclose a little scrap indicating something of the

work the latter class have been trying to do. Miss ELLA WHEELER is not one of the club, having with character-istic wilfulness and offensiveness declined to be one of us. "My only regret concerning your criticisms is the Milwaukee should bear the odium of what you dignify as a school of poetry. Milwankse is my home, and love her honor. Miss WHERLER's home is Windsor, near Madison, though she chooses to operate in Milwaukee, to the sorrow of her well wishers and the chagrin of Wast-ern literature. Certainly, none who have tried have ever succeeded in influencing her in the least, and kindsees usually earns her roughest returns.

"In gratitude for your plain speech, I am very re-

It is proper to explain that we withhold not only the name of our correspondent, but also certain passages of the letter in which Miss Wheeler is treated with unnecessary asperity.

Several months ago THE SUN called attention to the existence of a new school of female poets at the West, with a distinctive character of its own. The headquarters of the new school are at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a town heretofore chiefly celebrated for its bricks and its beer. The sudden development of the Milwaukee school is one of the interesting literary phenomena of the times, and the notoriety which it has achieved is not surprising. Certain young women, of excellent reputation in private life, have apparently read SWINBURNE and DANTE GABRIEL ROS-SETTI, and perhaps THEOPHILE GAUTIER and ALFRED DE MUSSET, until their heads spin like so many Nuremberg tops. When they take up their pens they throw aside that beautiful modesty which is the crowning charm and glory of their sex, and write for publication as if in a chronic delirium. Their favorite subjects for verse making are subjects which they would probably never dream of mentioning, much less of discussing with their schoolmates, their relatives, or their sweethearts. They get their vocabulary from the works of the fleshly poets of the other sex. Presumably they get the greater part of their ideas from the same source: it would be cruel in the extreme to assume that they draw upon personal experience. We have already printed examples enough to show exactly what sort of stuff the Milwaukee school is producing; and in the pursuit of this not over-pleasant duty we shall quote here only a single passage from a book published not long ago by one of the cleverest, most reckless, and personally most respect

able young women of the school: Through what strange ways I come, dear heart, a reach thee, the from viewless lands, by paths no man e'er trod! I braved all fears, all dangers dared, to teach thee. A love more mighty than thy love of Oos.

I knew all arts of love; he who possessed me Possessed all women, and could never tire; A new life dawned for him who once caressed me; Satisty itself I set on fire.

Inconstancy I chained; men died to win me; Eings cant by crowns for one hour on my breast, And all the passionate tide of love within me I gave to thes, Romanid. Wert thou not bleet?"

We now learn that there is a schism in the Milwaukee school, and that the local admirers of the female poets of Wisconsin are divided into two utterly hostile factions. There can be no intelligent study of the immense literary activity prevailing along the western shore of Lake Michigan, no well-informed criticism of the development and tendencies of the new school, without due recognition and appreciation of this fact. One faction applauds the immodest utterances of which we have spoken, and follows the Milwaukee young women with satisfaction to the extreme limits of license in poetic expression. We shall call this the WHEELER faction, because Miss ELLA WHEELBR is probably the most audaclous, as we know her to be one of the most capable, of the poets of that class. The other, or anti-Wheeler party, is a party of reaction. While these young female poets preserve many of the characteristics that distinguish the Milwaukee school as a whole, they seem inclined to protest against its Swinburnian freedom in treating of things about which modest young women should be ignorant or silent. This is the class to which our correspondent, in the letter printed above, refers when she speaks of the 'quieter type of our Wisconsin writers." They have reasoned in vain with Miss WHEELER. She will not join their club or modify her poetic methods. They accuse her of wilfulness and offensiveness, and reproach her for bringing chagrin to Western literature.

As it is only fair that everybody should see what the female poets of the anti-WHEELER wing of the Milwaukee school can do, we print the verses on "Duty" which our correspondent sends us:

Rich fruits of the Tree of Temptation liang low on its boughs of delight; Noft perfumes from half-hidden blossoms To gardens of pleasure invite. Low strains of bewildering music Float in, like a passionate plea. Enticing to snumer-robed islands Where dreams shall realities be. Spell-bound near these wooing suchautments, Held firm by a pittless eye. The soul from each quivering fibre Sends out in rebellion its cry. O Duty! why is it that always You stand with imperative nien, Sword like, two-edged, and fixming, Ourselves and our wishes between? The pathways you point out are narrow; The pleasures you offer are tame; Give once the broad freedom of nature And respite from sound of your name. No sign shows the face of relenting, The lips in their firmness are white; While words full of mastering calinness Fall slow, as if conscious of might: Thou child of the Earth, O so earthy! Look out to the end of the way. See, shining where Duty would guide thee, A crown on the brow of thy day.

'Look up to the mountains whose summits
By mortals have never been trod.
And know that my pathways, though narrow,
Lead out to the light of thy dop." Although no competent judge can fail to ecognize this poem as the product of the Milwaukee school, there is in it no actual immodesty of word or phrase. We are obliged to say, however, that it is a rather commonplace affair, much inferior in respect of imagination and diction to most of the verses that Miss ELLA WHEELER has

written. The leading lights of the anti-WHEELER party in Milwaukee have formed an association known as the "Wisconsin Authors Club." We have received a newspaper con taining an account of a celebration and picnic held by them at Lake Mills. Mrs. Marion V. Dudley is the President of the club. Her husband Dr. J. L. DUDLEY, made the address of well come. While the East, in Dr. DUDLET's opinion, is "ahead in literary culture, owing to its more extended opportunities." the

West "has better initial advantages." of the best features of the club, he said, was "its generous spirit toward all genuine aspirations for noble endeavor and higher attainment." The Doctor saw evidences in the near future of "a finer, broader American literature than was ever before known, and the West was destined to be its centre. Real literature means the heart of the people. We must learn to labor and to wait." After this address and other exercises, including a Mghly pleasing paper on "Nature's Inter-preter, Thornau," by Mrs. H. M. LEWIS, Mrs. MARION V. DUDLEY of Milwaukee, Miss MIN-NIE ARMSTRONG of Milwaukee, Miss ELLA GILES of Madison, and forty-seven others of the "choice intellectual minds of the State"

sat down to a substantial repast. But the WHEELER party also have their public demonstrations. We beg leave to scknowledge somewhat tardily an invitation to attend a reception to Miss ELLA WHEELER, held two or three weeks ago in the Hall of St. Andrew's Society, in Milwaukes. The occasion was the presentation of a copy of Miss WHEELER'S "Poems of Passion" to the Milwaukee Public Library. The Hon. E. E. CHAPIN presided. Mrs. H. E. CHAPMAN read selections from the poems. The Hon. G. W. HAZELTON made the speech of presentation, while the Hon. JOSHUA STARK responded in behalf of the library. Gen. H. C. Hobart made an address to Miss Wherler, and presented to her a testimonial, the nature of which we have not learned. Miss WHEELER'S poetical reply was read by Mr. M. ALMY ALDRICH. Then Mrs. CHAPMAN read further selections from the "Poems of Passion." It is evident that the WHEELER faction is numerous and enthusiastic.

We shall watch with great interest the invitable and irrepressible conflict between the two autagonistic parties within the Mil-waukee school. Which will prevail? How far will the protest of the Authors' Club modify the peculiar tone and sentiment of the chool as we have heretofore known it Time alone can show.

We read in the Philadelphia Record a letter from New York whose writer, a newspaper reporter apparently, gives an account of various interviews that he has obtained by stealth, when the gentleman interviewed was not aware that he was subjected to such a

One of these interviews was held with the late GEORGE LAW. The reporter went in to make some inquiry about a friend of Mr. Law's, and then got him into a conversation apon politics and finance. "When he read the interview," says the writer, "it is said that his profanity shook the entire block." With Gen. CAMERON of Pennsylvania a similar trick was practised. The reporter was introduced to him by a friend, and began by recalling a meeting with President Lin-COLN and Gen. McCLELLAN at the War Department when Gen. CAMERON was Secretary The reporter was then an army officer, and had been summoned to this meeting for some purpose that is not mentioned. This opened the flood gates of Gen. CAMERON'S recollections and no one who has ever enjoyed the advantage of his conversation on such subjects can ever forget the affluence of his reminiscences or the interesting and vivid style in which he relates them. But in the midst of the conversation his suspicions were aroused, and exclaiming, "I will not be

in anger. Nevertheless, we are told, "the interview was published and was not denied." This is dishonorable and disgraceful journelism. No man should ever be represen in print as expressing himself through the medium of an interview when his words are printed without his knowledge and consent The reporter may think himself clever if he entraps a distinguished person in such a manner; and the editor and publisher may think they are gaining reputation as purveyors of intelligence; but they are all

interviewed, sir; good day!" he walked away

mistaken. There is only one safe, and proper rule regarding interviews. No publication of that sort should ever take place unless the gentleman interviewed desires it, nor till he has had an opportunity of reading the proofs and correcting them, so that they may exactly express what he designs to say. As for an interview obtained by stealth and by fraud, that is an outrage which no upright and judicious journalist would ever tolerate.

How To Trade With Corea. Now that the Corean authorities have been fficially notified of our ratification of the treaty negotiated between the United States and the hermit nation, the question arises, What commercial advantages can be derived from the unsealing of the peninsula to American trade? What products are desired by our new customers, and what are the staples of export which they might give us in exchange? Insamuch as, up the recent revolution at Seoul, almost all the foreign trade of the country was transacted with Japan, the only sources of authentic information are the reports forwarded by the Japanese Consuls who were permitted to reside at certain ports. A summary of these returns covering a period of five years ending June 30, 1882, was published not long ago in the Japan Weekly Mail, and will now be read with interest, seeing that American merchants are henceforth free to compete for the trade of Corea with the Mikado's subjects.

·The value of the whole commerce carried on between Japan and, the peninsular kingdom, during the five years named, amounted only to 9,078,000 yen. It is to be noted, however, that more than seven-ninths of the whole trade was carried on at the single port of Fusan, and there is little doubt that a much larger business could be done at the new port which is to be opened near Seoul, the capital. We observe also that, notwithstanding the severe restrictions by which the Japanese merchants were trammelled during the period referred to, their trade showed an increase of more than tenfold, having risen from 348,000 yes in 1877 to 3,827,000 yes in 1881. Hitherto one of the main obstacles to the development of commerce has been the want of a medium of exchange, the only native representatives of a coinage being cumbrous copper coins, so difficult of transport that merchants have found it necessary to confine themselves to the primitive system of barter. Indeed, copper was the principal Japanese product imported into Corea. On the other hand, gold to the value of nearly a million yes was exported during the period under review, a fact which confirms the rumor of the existence of valuable gold mines in the peninsula.

Most of the articles purchased by the Coreans from the Japanese merchants were of European manufacture. For the two staple products of Japan, tea and silk, there was little demand, for the Coreans prefer to obtain tea from China, while, far from needing to import silk, except in the form of the finer fabrics, the material is exported, both in its raw state and in the coarse manufactured form of pongee. Of the whole imports, valued at a little more than 4,000,000 yes, nearly one-half consisted of cotton manufactures, the principal item being shirtings, which were purchased to the

extent of nearly a million yes in the single year 1981. Almost all these goods are said to have been of English manufacture, and to have been purchased by the Japanese in Shanghal, whence they were conveyed to Nagasaki, and transhipped to vessels bound for Corea. Now, however, that the peninsula is open to commerce with Western nations, Japan will lose this trade in manufactured cottons, which is likely to acquire a large expansion, because, while the Coreans dress for the most part in white, they themselves grow but little cotton, and ess only rude hand looms. Next to shirtngs there seems to have been most demand for cambrics and lawns. There is also a market in Corea for drugs and dvestuffs.

The most important staple of export from Corea, or Cho-sen, as the natives call the country, is rice, for which there will always be a market in China, and, so long as it can be bought at present prices, in Japan. Then comes gold, and next hides, and then beans and peas, silk, seaweed, Beche de Mer, silver, dried fish, and ginseng. We may add that to transact its commerce with Corea during the five years from 1877 to 1882 Japan required 401 steamers and sailing vessels of foreign build, having an aggregate capacity of 60,000 tons, and 1,700 junks, representing a tonnage of more than 20,000.

If American merchants can afford to sell manufactured cottons of a low grade as cheaply as their English rivals, there is no reason why they should not enter upon a very profitable trade with Corea. The cottons may be bartered for rice, the price of which staple in Corea is barely one-third of what it is in Japan. Or cottons might be exchanged for timber, of which there are in Corea large quantities easily accessible from the sea, and for which there is an active demand in Japan owing to the deforestation that has taken place in the latter country. Indeed, the price of timber for building purposes has increased in Japan during the last few years more than threefold, its cost being now almost double what it is in England. It would also be safe to count upon a large demand for Corean rice and Corean timber in northern China.

The New Haven News makes the following interesting observation:

"Tax Son, in replying to some criticisms of the News, says that Mr. Dana is not on speaking terms with Senate ONELING. If this be the truth, and there is no reason believe that it is not, it will strike most readers of THE SUN that Mr. DANA's frequent adulatory notices of Mr. Constinu are urgent bids for a reconciliation."

Oh, no; that isn't our style; besides, adulation could not possibly have any effect on Senator CONKLING. When we praise him, we do it not to please him, but to render justice to a public man. One of our great objects is to render justice to every public man. This is something wholly apart from all persons

The Republican party must go!

The Paris managers of the Panama Canal Company express great pleasure at the news they receive of affairs on the Isthmus; yet it is certain that many troubles exist there among the employees. The Jamaicans who are working on the canal have had frequent brawls with the natives, and the police control is loose, as the Government will not adequately employ its soldiers until the canal company signifies its willingness to pay the cost of main aining them, while the expense is more than the company can afford. If the occasional riots do not result in some serious detriment to the work the canal will be fortunate.

The recurrence of the annual regatta of the Dry Goods Rowing Association, which has just been appointed for Aug. 11, suggests a reflec tion as to the spread of the athletic movemen mong clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen, and other inmates of offices and stores, who need the benefits of outdoor exercise. Formerly the yardstick was considered the typical implenent for the dry goods clerk to wield. But now he is often seen equipped with the bat and the oar; and the class of youth once called counter umpers might be able, perhaps, to vindicate in a new way their claim to that title, by taking leaps over piles of goods such as would beat the amateur record. Mechanics and collegians no longer monopolize public attention by nuscular exploits.

Discrepancies in census statistics are faniliar, and the complaints of ambitious cities that they have twice as many inhabitants as the enumerators allow them are also not uncommon. But the extraordinary disparity between the estimates of Statistician Nimmo and Commissioner GALT in regard to Canadian emigration to this country is bewildering. The ormer officer reckoned this emigration for the fiscal year 1880-1 at 92,973; the latter at 4,259, or less than a twentieth part of Mr. Nimmo's figures. The next year Canadian Secretary of Agriculture Lowe gave the net emigration into he United States at 2,422, while Collector HARTSUFF estimated it at 243 051 or about s hundred times as much. In examining the causes of these differences in computation, the inquirer meets elaborate calculations about Grand Trunk Railway passengers, free passen gers, half-price passengers, the number of cars, with guesses at the average number of people in each car, and reckonings of how many immigrants a given number of entries of household effects and tools of trade should represent. Loose methods of speculating upon simple facts may well lead to these absurd con tradictions between the figures of the authorities on each side of the line. If it is worth while to devise a method for overcoming the difficulties of counting the immigrants at the Port Huron district let them be counted; but if not, there is little value in intricate substitutes for this process.

The watering places have long since supplemented their local and natural attractions by social entertainments and elaborate amuse ments after the style of the cities-hops operas, amateur and professional theatricals lectures, readings by teachers of elocution, and so on. But Martha's Vineyard now propose to hold a regular athletic meeting, lasting four days, and introducing such exercises as are seen at any annual meeting of a city athletic club. This project will awaken interest and give enjoyment, so deeply is the present generation interested in athletic sports. We may yet see at the leading watering places amateu exhibitions of throwing the hammer, pole leaping, running, and so on, as parts of the recreations of the hot season. The unambitious rural delights of an elder generation. such as berrying, fishing, attempts at milking the cows, botanizing, bathing, and straw rides, are rather primitive for this gymnastic age and, since eager spectators gloat on feats of bodily strength and address, the athletes may be pardoned for arranging to show off their physical perfections as the chief attractions of the seaside and hillside resorts.

A tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar from Spain to Africa, which might be pictured as the compensating reconnection of the Dark Continent with its fellows now that the Suer Canal has cut it away, would possess a degree of scientific and engineering interest not at al inferior to that of the delayed or defeated Channel tunnel, even though its commercial importance should be for the present much less. To the traveller, one sort of subterranean transit is very much like another, and the sen sation of being beneath the Mediterranear would presumably not be distinguishable from that of being under La Manche. Even the mercantile uses of this proposed Gibraltar tunnel will one day be enormous; for it seem sure that during the coming centuries the full opening of the products of Africa to commerce will be one of the chief phases of Old World history. It is also noteworthy how France takes the lead in these great and varied projects of cutting through isthmuses to join oceans.

and cutting beneath straits to join continents. The work at Suez was hers; the work now going on at Panama is hers; it was she that urged the Channel tunnel, and at much expense made the first experimental shafts there, and tried the first excavations; and it is now her project to bore under the Mediterranean to Africa. England, on the other hand, has often had a dog-in-the-manger policy about these and like enterprises, which France has per-sisted in pushing. She has been able to veto the Channel tunnel, because she controls the ground necessary for one exit; but since it is now announced from Madrid that the Spanish Cabinet has considered favorably France's project for a Gibraltar tunnel. British opposition to this undertaking would hardly avail.

Newspapers which persist in believing or ting to believe that Mr. Tilden desires to be the next Democratic nomines for President, simply discredit the own intelligence. Neither Tuz Sch nor the Courier-Jou and has any motive but the truth for the statement they make to the contrary. Both THE SUN and the Courier
Journal are in possession of facts which furnish irrefutable proof that the "old ticket" could be nominated without serious opposition in 1984. In 1880 it was Mr. Hendricks who stood in the way.

To-day it is Mr. Tilden. Nothing could induce him to accept the office, to say nothing about the nomination. The pid statesman's health is excellent. He enjoys life abundantly. He is surrounded by all that can make it happy, and he has no idea of shortening it or embitter ing its declining years by a return to the busy thraidom of a political career, which, pursued without self-seek-ing, terminated with an act of renunciation as self-

respecting as it was sincere.

A more dignified and genial gentlemen, or one who dispenses a simpler and nobler hospitality, or has a heartier welcome for his friends, or takes a deeper interest in his country and his party, may be nowhere found. But those who have the happiness and honor of Mr. Tilden's confidence and friendship can truly say of him that the man does not live who cares so little for place, for piace's sake, as he does and has always done.

To husband out life's taper at the close, And keep the flames from wasting by repose;

and he cannot fail to be conscious that the retires statesman and philosopher at Greystone is at once a more attractive figure in the present and a fitter and greater subject for history than a dozen Presidents of the United States.

Carlyle's Stater's Recollections. From the Detroit Post and Tribune.

Carlyle never forgave his sister Jenny-Mrs. Hanning—for preferring her American husband to her famous brother, with whom she was invited to live in London. On the other hand, Mrs. Hanning says, it was always a sore trial to all the folks at home that "Tom should have been a more literary man. Father and mother had designed him for a minister, and he studied for one—a Presbyterian minister—there could be no higher mission than that. He preached a trial sermon, kindly criticism she would always say, 'It would have been better if Tom had been a missionary.' It waur a sair disappointment to all."

You must have been quite young when your brother

"I waur the youngest of the seven," said Mrs. Hanning. "I was about 10 when Tom came in one day and told me he was going to be married. She waur a very nice young lady, a doctor's daughter, and had been away to boarding school; but I would not have thought a queen's daughter too good for Tom. I cried and sobbed till he gave me a five-shilling piece, and that made me feel better. I've sye kept it, and have it now, though Tom's gane. "Aye, Tom's wife were a gude cook. I mind me one

time when they were visiting me mother at Scotabrig, Tom was aye writing, writing, and Jane—that was his wife—went with mother to the kitchen every morning o learn to bake some sweet cakes he was particularly fond of. They locked the door to keep him out, but one morning he broke it in, and there he stood looking; so foolish when he discovered what they were at." Could Mrs. Carlyle entertain people as easily as the

ographers give her credit for ?"
"She could entertain any one when it was her will to do it," replied Mrs. Hanning. "There was Mazzini; he would call to see my brother, and Jane would just take him into the drawing room and talk to him till the time would be up, and he would have to call some other day. If she could amuse Mazzini so that he would forget how the time passed, you cannot misdoubt her power. She was a fascinating creature."

Tears stood in the kindly, shrewd brown eyes of the Tears stood in the kindly, shrewed brown eyes of the dear old lady, who as TO years of age is as sprightly as a girl, with the wholesome red of a winter apple in her withered cheeks, and fine distinctive lines of character in all her features. She said "Tom" and she resembled each other more than any other two of the family, "We had the same heavy brows, but he had beautiful brown hazel eyes." Janet Carlyle Hanning has a look of Secret determination that is not wholly obtained f Scotch determination that is not wholly obtained rom the Carlyle family; "for," said the little lady, with modest dignity, "we are descended in a direct line from the man who dared to tell Scotland's Queen what her

ecurrence was strictly true, and took place about a year and a half ago, but the reasons why Mr. Froude did not pay the check were quite different from the ones

'Carlyle's niece wrote Biographer Froude that she was the inheritor of her uncle's manuscripts and shoul receive the profits of the sales of the book. When Froud gave his publisher's check for the profits, \$5,000, he sent it to the young lady, saying he did not recognize her claim, but yielded the money as a gentlemanly sacrifice. The niece replied angrily that she had only got her rights; whereupon Froude rushed to his bank, stopped payment of the check, and Carlyle's niece went without he money."

Latitude, but Not Longitude From the Hour.

Much fatitude has been acquired in the last ew years in ladies' bathing costumes. Young girls whose cacy would be visibly affronted at any open allusion to ankles or legs, display both with the utmost composure on the crowded beach, in their bathing dresses. Arms

bare to the shoulder are no uncommon spectacle. A foreign actress appears at Long Branch in a tight-fitting jersey of dark blue flannel, partially low in the neck and devoid of sleeves. Tights of the same material neet at the knee with cardinal-colored hose. An eccep ric conical-shaped straw hat fastened over the ear completes the costume, which seems more adapted to the trapeze than to any other position in life. In defaul of the trapeze, however, the wearer of this light and airy dress pirouettes about in the sand, now extending herself at full length on herback and ulllowing her head on her bare, unprotected arms, and again, frog-like, frawing her legs beneath her and burying herself in the sand under the shelter of a red plush parasol. Won at ast, however, by Neptune's advances, she flings aside the red plush parasol and plunges madly into the re-treating blue waves, and all that is visible for the en-suing moment is a glimpse of a red leg and the bobbing up and down of a conical straw hat.

In past days, when life was less complicated and when ladies who hathed, conscious of their unbe-coming and unsightly costumes, rushed rapidly into the sea, trusting to defy recognition by their superhuman alertness, and when the bath was at an end sought the shelter of their bathing souse with equal speed, the present system of holding leves on the sand in such circumstances was quite up known. Now both sexes-men reduced to the simple garb of an acrobat, bare armed and bare legged-form a circle round the Naiads who come dripping from the sea, and all, inspired by the simplicity of their condition, join in refreshing conversation and childish by play. At Newport, Narragansett Pier, and some other ultra-fash ionable resorts, policemen are stationed along the beaches to prevent men from bathing in costumes which asily shock even the matrons that frequent these places, From what we hear, it would be a move in the interes of good morals if the police would occasionally sent some of the female bathers back to get on a little more

They have Never been Collected.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sor: Will you clease inform me where I may obtain a copy of the seems emanating from the brilliant and noble mind of J. Washington Childs, A. M. T Yours truly,

Cramps in Swimming-How to Escape. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Crampe

are brought on chiefly by the bather going into the water overheated and staying in too long. To avoid ramps one should bathe frequently and not stay in to ong-that is, over fifteen minutes-until such time as h long—that is, over fifteen minutes—until such time as he has become so accustomed as to fear no danger. In case of "L. H." or any one else being taken with crampe in the water, a safe war out of the danger is to keep your presence of mind, turn over on your sack, and flost until you feel the cramps relax, then resume swimming genity, not violently. Repeat this as often as the circumstances may require, and by so doing you will escape the danger usually accompanying cramps. This remedy I know to be safe, having been several times taken with the cramps in the water, and each time resorted to it with safety.

ASTRUE REEVE.

How Game to Boing Destroyed in Colorado. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Men and big boys are on the Ute reservation, near Gunnison, kill-ing large game for hides. The Government ought to stop it. Englishmen buy most of the buffalo hides. One

man and a boy shipped a car load of hides of black tall deer. They had wasted nearly all the meat. Saguacus, Cel., July 18. James Campus.

Treat promptly cramps, diarrhos, Asiatic choiers, and all bowel affections with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Baisam, and you will obtain speedy relief and promote a certain

-The Bishops of the Southern Methodisi Church have appointed the week beginning on Sunday the 12th of August, as a week of special prayer for wis

-Spurgeon's Tabernacle is becoming some that old and shabby, and it has been closed for the summer, in order to give it a complete overhauling Spurgeon, meanwhile, will preach in Exeter Hall, which is now the headquarters of the London Young Men't

-Father Chiniquy, once famous for his controversies with the Roman Catholic Church, has been preaching to crowded cougregations in the principal cities of Scotland. He is now advanced in years, but ne retains a good deal of the Sery style of orstory on which his popularity of a quarter of a centry ago was built up.

—At Wolcott the Rev. L. F. Congdon, who is the preacher having charge of the Methodiat Episco-pal church, baptised twaive converts by immersing them in a pond. The ceremony was on Sunday after-noon, about a mile from Mr. Congdon's church. Such an unusual proceeding on the part of a Methodist minister attracted an immense throng.

-The Leavitt Street Congregational Church of Chicago could not find in this country any ministers acceptable for its vacant pulpit; so it called the Rev. William Cuthbertson of London, who will begin his pastoral duties in September at a salary of \$3.000. Mr. Cuthbertson is said to be an eloquent man, and of attractive and impressive personal appearance in the pulpit.

-A pleasant scheme has been set on foot for the pecuniary advantage of the American Chapel in Paris and for the many Americans who spend occasional Sundays in that city, and like to have a piace to worship in where they can feel at home. It is proposithat twenty or more churches in this country shall ea take a pew in the chapel and pay for it \$80 a year. The name of the church thus taking a pew is to be inscribed on the pew, with an invitation to all members and friends of that church to make themselves at home in the pew. The money yielded by this scheme to the chapel is to be spent in promoting evangelical mission-

-At Le Roy, in this State, it is mentioned as one of the evidences of the great success of Pastor Totherob, that his congregation have put up a new set of horse sheds, where the beauts that bring them to church may find shade and take rest during the service. This may seem like an outside affair, and one not con-nected with the true spiritual life of the church. But an examination into the condition of the horse sheds at-tached to many of the country churches will show that even respectable Christians are in numerous instances very careless in keeping up this important accessory to public worship. In churches with a membership largely made up of dwellers in the country, a good horse shed in

-Dr. Van Dyke is among the Adirondacks where he is esteemed a sharp shooter. Dr. Howard Crosby is spending the summer in the southern part of the Cate-kills, at an elevation of 2,600 feet above tide water. He allia, at an elevation of 2,400 feet above tide water. He makes hie headquarters at Pine Hill, where he preached last Sunday. His nephew, Arthur, has a cottage at Pine Hill, where he dresses in a bicycle suit, and occasionally preaches. Dr. Cuyler has been spending a few weeks on top of the Palisades, preparatory to his customary visit to Saratoga. Mr. McLeod of Brooklyn, the successor of Dr. Budington, is in Europe. Dr. Win. M. Taylor goes to Europe. Dr. John Hall remains at his post until the last of August after which he will take a belider. of August, after which he will take a holiday. Dr. Reuben Jeffery of Denver has come here to take a rest from the heavy labor of building his new church. He preaches in this city to-day. Dr. Deems remains within call all summer, preaching in the Church of the Strangers every Sunday. His friend, Dr. Joseph Parket of Loudon, is coming here to remain for some weeks.

-Street preaching is losing what little power it over had in this city, and also, to a great ex-tent, elsewhere. The fact that so few preachers who have very good sense officiate in the streets tends to iminish the influence which the declaring of the Gospel to the passing multitudes would otherwise carry. There have been times when some of the best preachers in Christendom harangued street crowds. But of late years it has come to be suspected that any preacher who prefers to use brick piles or curbstones for his pulpit is a crank. The wild and rambling utterances to which some of the street preachers have given vent furnish good ground for this apparently harsh judgment. The character of the so-called sacred music furnished by some of the street which have labored in connection with carry the character of the so-called sacred music furnished by some of the choirs which have labored in connection with certain of these disseminators of glad tidings is such as to drive away most people of sound judgment. Nowadays so many halls are to be had at moderate price that almost anybody who has a Gospel message worth deliver-ing can procure a place in which those who wish can enjoy it without molestation.

-Of all the queer and sensational announcements made by the Salvation Army, those re-cently issued in Port Adelaide, Australia, take the lend. The ball occupied by the South Australian staff of the Army is spoken of as a Glory Shop. A "Monster Hosan-nah Meeting" held in this Glory Shop is addressed by han Reesing "held in this Giory Shop is addressed by Happy George, Suit Jim, and the Boy with Hair Like Heaves. One of the attractions is "The Struggle with Pies, Tarts, Cheesecakes, Ham and Tongue Sandwiches, Bread and Butter, Tes, Sugar, Milk, &c., of which you can have a Full Supply by paying One Shilling each." In the evening a "Merry-go-Round" is held at the Glory Shop, where "going hot hombabile will be mouser dignity. We are descended in a direct line from the man who dared to tell Scotland's Queen what her duty was—bonest John Knoz."

Mrs. Hanning's attention was called to the following paragraph, which she nad read previously. Shesaid the What's up? Look Here!" and winds up by saying, "Come, See, and Get Gioriously Saved! Amen!" The Officer in Command, who is responsible for this ax

> -The ladies of the Flower Mission, at 23: Fourth avenue, are busily at work in their beneficent effort of chaering the sick with flowers. They send to the hospitals and asylums, and to many poor invalids a destitute homes, such floral gifts as are sent to them Mondays and Thursdays are distribution days, and people who can bring flowers to the headquarters should d t then. In this city gardens are every year becoming less in size and number, so that comparatively little in the way of floral donations can be expected from city people. But there are thousands of well-to-do people who come to the city every day from their country homes, where their gardens and those of their neighbors yield flowers in abundance. Most of these people could by a little thoughtfulness, and without much self-denial, theer the lonely beds of some of the poor sick folks an baskets of flowers to town. They may be assured that the excellent ladies in charge of the Mission will put the offerings "where they will do the most good." Any who have doubts as to the blessing the flowers carry to the poor in this city may try an easy experiment for them selves. Let them, on landing in the city by the way of almost any of the ferries or piers, have a lot of even the on flowers in hand, and bestow them on the swarms of children thronging the neighborhood. The power of type to express.

-The interest in the study of the movements of the Israelitish army, with Joshus at its head, increases as progress is made toward the interior of the Land. Last Sunday's lesson treated of a great victory, the walls of Jericho failing before the triumphant Isracities. To-day's lesson is one of sorrow and defeat. It is in Joshua vil., 10-28, and tells about the disaster at Al. The capture of Al was undertaken immediately after the Jericho victory. The Israelites probably thought it would be quite as easy. But there was trouble in the camp. The plunder of Jericho, which amounted to considerable wealth, had been devoted, or consecrated, to the Lord's treasury. The people were not to take any of it for their individual benefit. A man named Achan ook for himself some gold, some money, and a rich Babylonian garment. His family evidently helped his steal and conceal these things. When the people of Ai put the Israelites to flight, God told Joshua that it was ecause there was sin with disobedience. A solemn tip it was in Israel when the announcement was made that the sunner must be found out. On being discovered Achan made full confession, yet he and his sons and daughters were put to death, and all that they had, including what they had stolen, was destroyed by fire. This severe judgment was to show the people that God's laws were to be strictly obeyed. The "Golden Text" of this lesson is, "Be sure your sin will find you out." The lesson conveys a solemn warning to those who think esson conveys a solemn warning to those who think ther may freely violate the laws of God and of man without fear of consequences.

-Much objection is made by churchgoing scople to the exorbitant prices asked for hymn book There are fortunes in popular hymn books, even to so great an extent that some of the publishing houses, in rder to introduce their own books into churches, some times offer to take in part pay at a very respectable figure the hymn books of some rival concern that have been in use, and have no commercial value beyond what the dealers in old paper can afford to give for them. A large-sized bymn book with music, of the kind usually placed in pews, costs the purchaser about \$2. The cost to the pub-lisher is not more than one-quarter of that amount the isher is not more than one-quarter of that amount, the difference being profit, which sometimes has to be di vided among several promoters of the sale of hymn books, including the sexton, who sells direct to pew-holders. To supply one's pew with heavy hymn books is not only costly, but risky, for sometimes strangers come to church who are so sinful as to pick up a hymn book slyly and carry it away. The printing of the musical notes in connection with the hymne is a very near addition to hymn books, and adds largely to the price It has not, however, had the effect of making the church going public any more proficient in music than they were thirty years are, when the introduction of this style of book was begun. The comparatively small number of churchgoers who are musicians can follow the musicians are not helped by the notes to the understand-ing of the tunes that are to be sung. The originators of these books thought the American public coultaught to read music by seeing it before them. In this they have been greatly mistaken.